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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/791,035	03/02/2004	Karthik Jaganathan	MSFT-2925/306566.01	1256
41505	7590	08/20/2008	EXAMINER	
WOODCOCK WASHBURN LLP (MICROSOFT CORPORATION)			PERUNGAVOOR, VENKATANARAY	
CIRA CENTRE, 12TH FLOOR			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2929 ARCH STREET			2132	
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08/20/2008		PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/791,035	JAGANATHAN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Venkat Perungavoor	2132	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 June 2008.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-28 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 8-13 and 24-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 8-13 disclose a computer readable medium defined as a carrier wave. (see Specifications Par 0031)

Claims 24-28 define a means defined as being a software only implementation. (see Specifications Par. 0028)

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 7-9, 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by RFC 3244-Microsoft Windows 2000 Kerberos Change Password and Set Password

Protocols by Swift et al.(hereinafter Swift) in view of US Patent Publication 2004/0205331 to Hussain et al.(hereinafter Hussain).

Regarding Claim 1, Swift discloses the receiving a encryption algorithm request wherein the request specifies an encryption algorithm for subsequent communications between client and server see Page 2 “Request Message” protocol version number; sending a subsession key to the client, wherein the subsession key may be used in conjunction with encryption algorithm to encrypt future messages see Page 3 “ Reply Message” AP-REP data. But Swift does not explicitly disclose the negotiating of encryption algorithms. However, Hussain discloses the negotiating of encryption schemes see Par. 0006 & Fig. 1 item 105. It would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the negotiating encryption schemes in the invention of Swift in order to take into account for the speed, cost, memory considerations see Hussain see Par. 0028.

Regarding Claim 2, Swift discloses the sending and receiving as part of a authentication protocol see Page 3 Par. 1.

Regarding Claim 7, Swift discloses the deriving of algorithm from key see Page 3 Par. 2 “The newpasswd ...”.

Regarding Claim 8, Swift disclose sending an encryption algorithm request to server indicating that a client computer supports a specified encryption algorithms see Page 4 “KRB5\_KPASSWD\_BAD\_VERSION”; anticipating a subsession key with encryption algorithms see Page 2 “Request Message”; switching to specified algorithm if the subsession key is delivered see Page 3 “AP-REP data” & Page 2 “AP-REQ data”.

Regarding Claim 9, Swift discloses the authenticating a server computer see Page 2 “KRB\_PRIV message”.

Regarding Claim 24, Swift discloses the receiving a encryption algorithm request wherein the request specifies an encryption algorithm for subsequent communications between client and server see Page 2 “Request Message” protocol version number and sending and receiving as part of a authentication protocol see Page 3 Par. 1; the switching to specified algorithm if the subsession key is delivered see Page 3 “AP-REP data” & Page 2 “AP-REQ data. But Swift does not explicitly disclose the negotiating of encryption algorithms. However, Hussain discloses the negotiating of encryption schemes see Par. 0006 & Fig. 1 item 105. It would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the negotiating encryption schemes in the invention of Swift in order to take into account for the speed, cost, memory considerations see Hussain see Par. 0028.

Regarding Claim 25-26, Swift discloses the encrypting of AP-REQ using an algorithm see Page 3 Par. 1.

Claims 3-6,10-13, 15-18 , 21-23, 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over RFC 3244-Microsoft Windows 2000 Kerberos Change Password and Set Password Protocols by Swift et al.(hereinafter Swift) in view of US Patent Publication 2004/0205331 to Hussain et al.(hereinafter Hussain) further in rpcsec\_gss, kadmin service principal, etc by Coffman, Kevin.

Regarding Claim 3, 10, 23, 27, Swift nor Hussain discloses the gss interface for authentication protocol. However, Coffman discloses the gss interface for authentication protocol see Page 1 Par. 3 “The kpasswd...”. It would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the GSSAPI in the invention of Swift in order to include the protocol in a package or suite akin to RPC.

Regarding Claim 4, 11, Swift discloses the AP-REQ see Page 2- The Protocol Par. 1.

Regarding Claim 5-6, 12-13, 22, Swift discloses the encrypting of AP-REQ using an algorithm see Page 3 Par. 1.

Regarding Claim 15, Swift discloses the receiving a encryption algorithm request wherein the request specifies an encryption algorithm for subsequent communications between client and server see Page 2 “Request Message” protocol version number; the

authenticating a server computer see Page 2 “KRB\_PRIV message”; client computer supports a specified encryption algorithms see Page 4 “KRB5\_KPASSWD\_BAD\_VERSION”. Swift nor Hussain discloses the gss interface for authentication protocol. However, Coffman discloses the gss interface for authentication protocol see Page 1 Par. 3 “The kpasswd...”. It would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the GSSAPI in the invention of Swift in order to include the protocol in a package or suite akin to RPC. But Swift does not explicitly disclose the negotiating of encryption algorithms. However, Hussain discloses the negotiating of encryption schemes see Par. 0006 & Fig. 1 item 105. It would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the negotiating encryption schemes in the invention of Swift in order to take into account for the speed, cost, memory considerations see Hussain see Par. 0028.

Regarding Claim 16-17, Swift discloses the deriving of algorithm from key see Page 3 Par. 2 “The newpasswd ...”.

Regarding Claim 18, Swift discloses the switching to specified algorithm if the subsession key is delivered see Page 3 “AP-REP data” & Page 2 “AP-REQ data”.

Regarding Claim 21, Swift discloses the sending and receiving as part of a authentication protocol see Page 3 Par. 1.

Regarding Claim 28, Swift discloses the flag in a checksum see Page 2 KRB-PRIV.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Venkat Perungavoor whose telephone number is (571)272-7213. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on 571-272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/V. P./  
Examiner, Art Unit 2132  
July 28, 2008

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/Benjamin E Lanier/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2132